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Terrorism Review

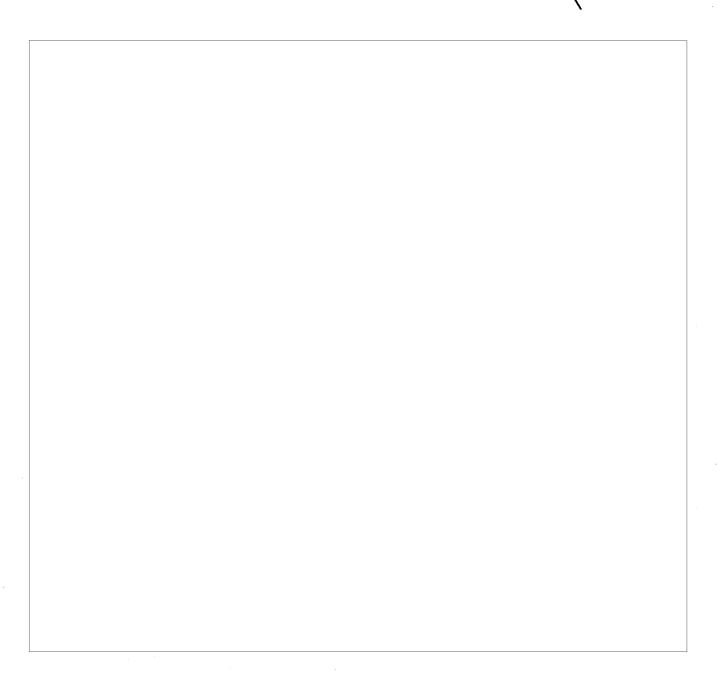
	Page
Articles	1
·	
	5
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	·
·	

-		
		11
Highlights		13
		14
		16
		17
Key Dates and Events	The Terrorism Diary for November and December	19
	Chronology of International Terrorism—July-September 1998	21
	Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—September 1998	25
	This Review is published monthly by the DCI Counterterrorist Center. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to	
	Information available as of 27 October 1998 was used in this Review, except where otherwise noted.	

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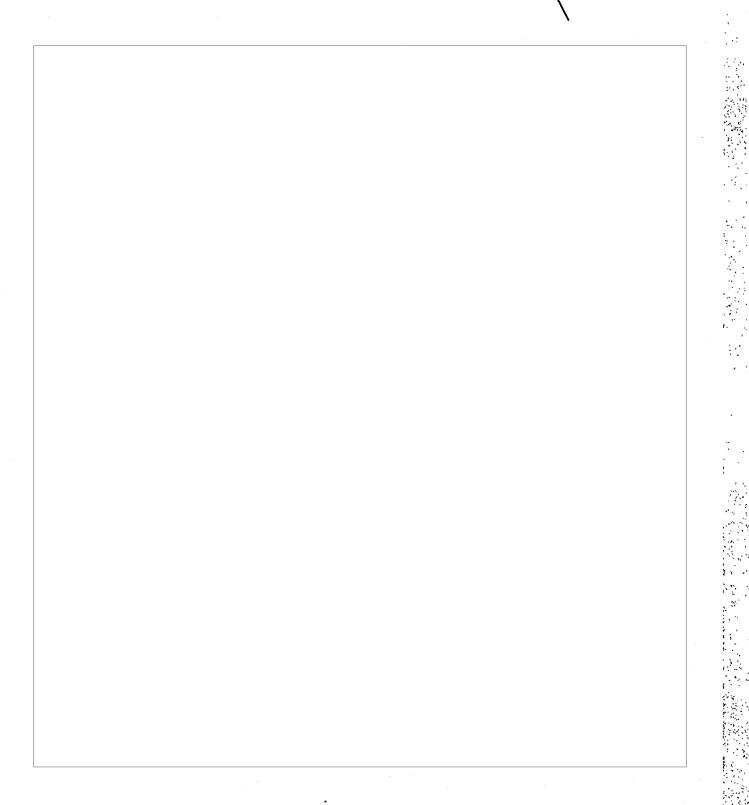
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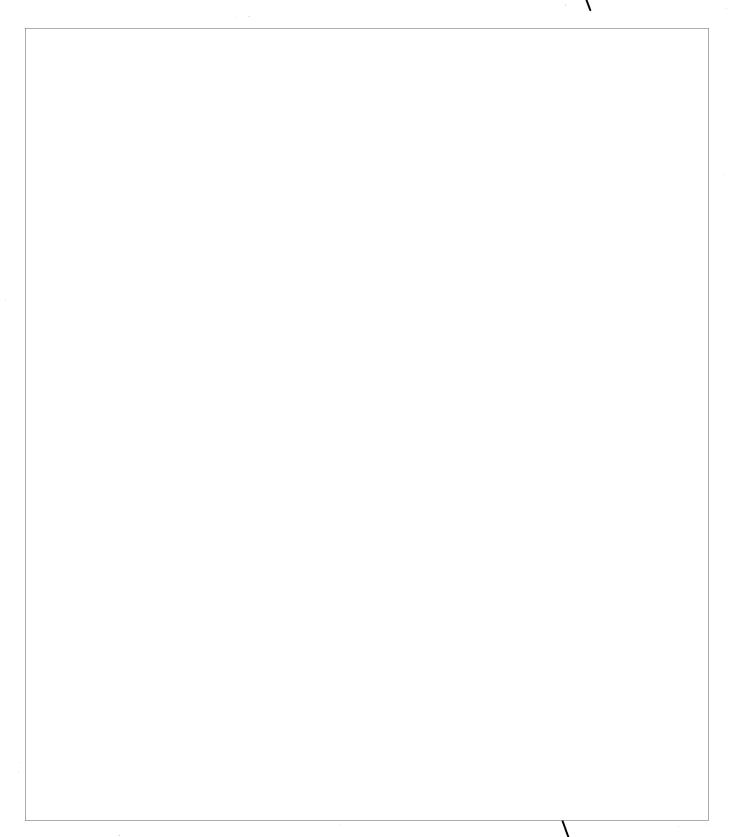
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17



The Terrorism Diary for November and December

	Below is a compendium of November and December dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Inclusion of a date or event does not suggest that we anticipate a commemorative terrorist event.
4 November 1979	Iran. Seizure of the US Embassy in Tehran.
4 November 1983	<i>Peru.</i> Founding of Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) and People's Revolutionary Command (CRP).
13 November 1970	Syria. Hafiz al-Asad assumes power.
13 November 1995	Saudi Arabia. Bombing in Riyadh of the Office of Personnel Management/Saudi Arabian National Guard (OPM/SANG).
14 November 1935	Jordan. King Hussein's birthday.
17 November 1973	<i>Greece.</i> Student uprising at Athens Polytechnic University from which terrorist group Revolutionary Organization 17 November takes its name.
22 November 1943	Lebanon. Independence Day.
26 November 1954	Sri Lanka. LTTE leader Velupillai Prabhakaran's birthday. Marks commencement of Heroes' Week celebrations in the LTTE.
29 November 1945	Yugoslavia. Republic Day.
29 November 1947	Palestinians. Anniversary of the adoption of the resolution for Palestine partition by UN General Assembly.
3 December 1934	Peru. Birthday of Sendero Luminoso leader Abimail Guzman.
10 December 1966	Palestinians. Founding of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).
13 December 1981	Poland. Imposition of martial law.
14 December 1983	Chile. Founding of Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR).
17 December 1996	Peru. MRTA takeover of Japanese Ambassador's residence in Lima.
21 December 1948	Ireland. Proclamation of republic.
21 December 1967	Palestinians. Founding of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).



23 December 1933 Japan. Birthday of Emperor Akihito.

24 December 1951 Libya. Independence Day.

26 December Peru. Birthday of Mao Zedong, usually sparks Sendero Luminoso attacks.

28 December Latin America. Equivalent of US April Fools' Day, traditionally sees many hoaxes

and bomb threats.





Chronology of International Terrorism—July-September 1998

The following incidents have met the criteria for the Intelligence Community's Incident Review Panel since publication of the previous issue of the Terrorism Review. These incidents are the basis for the State Department's Patterns of Global Terrorism, published annually as the US Government's official record of international terrorism.

21

Secret DI TR 98-010 October 1998

25 August	South Africa: A bomb exploded in the Planet Hollywood restaurant, killing one person, injuring at least 24 others—including nine British citizens—and causing major damage. Muslims Against Global Oppression (MAGO) claimed responsibility in a call to a local radio station, stating the bomb was in retaliation for the US missile attacks on terrorist facilities in Sudan and Afghanistan People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (PAGAD) is responsible. MAGO is a front name used by PAGAD
Asia	
14 July	Sri Lanka: The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) seized a Dubai-owned cargo ship and abducted 21 crewmembers, including 17 Indian nationals. The LTTE evacuated the crew before the Sri Lankan Air Force bombed and destroyed the ship. The 17 Indian hostages were released to the International Committee of the Red Cross on 19 August. The LTTE continues to hold four Sri Lankans.
10 August	India: Unidentified assailants hurled a grenade and fired automatic weapons
10 August	into a crowded bus in Anantnag, Kashmir, killing four persons and injuring seven others.
25 August	into a crowded bus in Anantnag, Kashmir, killing four persons and injuring
·	into a crowded bus in Anantnag, Kashmir, killing four persons and injuring seven others. India: In Srinagar, suspected Muslim militants threw a grenade at a vehicle carrying security personnel. The grenade missed its target and exploded in the street, injuring 12 persons. India: Unidentified assailants threw a grenade in a busy area of downtown Srinagar, killing one civilian and injuring 11 others. Muslim militants are
25 August	into a crowded bus in Anantnag, Kashmir, killing four persons and injuring seven others. India: In Srinagar, suspected Muslim militants threw a grenade at a vehicle carrying security personnel. The grenade missed its target and exploded in the street, injuring 12 persons. India: Unidentified assailants threw a grenade in a busy area of downtown Srinagar, killing one civilian and injuring 11 others. Muslim militants are suspected. India: Suspected Pakistani-backed militants detonated a landmine under a bus



Europe	
17 July	Ireland: Army bomb experts safely detonated a bomb packed in a videocassett case and sent to a business in Limerick. suspect the LVF.
2 August	Northern Ireland: Assailants threw firebombs at two shops and a pub in Belfa causing major damage but no injuries. The Real IRA claimed responsibility for the attack.
26 August	Greece: A bomb exploded at a Hyundai car dealership in Athens, shattering the building's windows and damaging two cars parked nearby.
27 August	Greece: A bomb detonated outside a Nationale de Paris bank in Athens, causis minor damage. The Autonomous Revolutionary Nuclei group claimed responsibility for a similar attack earlier in the week
Latin America	
17 July	Colombia: Unidentified armed assailants stopped a car and kidnapped a Germa citizen, his wife and baby, and their driver. The captors released the wife, baby, and driver a few hours later
14 August	Colombia: Rebels bombed the Cano Limon–Covenas oil pipeline, causing 3,000 barrels of crude to spill.
	Colombia: Unidentified rebels bombed the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline,
29 August	causing pumping to be suspended for more than 36 hours.



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Summary	of Indigenous	Terrorism-Se	ntember 1998
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Asia	The incidents and situations below provide an overview of indigenous terrorism worldwide.
India	On 1 September, a bomb exploded in a marketplace in New Delhi's walled old city area, killing one person and injuring 17 others.
Sri Lanka	On 11 September, one of two Claymore mines hidden in the ceiling of a room in the Jaffna municipal council building detonated during a meeting of local politicians and security officials. The blast killed 12 persons, including the region's top army officer and the newly appointed mayor, who assumed office after the assassination of the previous mayor in May. Several persons were injured. believe the <i>Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)</i> is responsible.
Europe	
Greece	A bomb exploded at a residence in Thessaloniki on 14 September, causing minor damage.
	A bomb exploded outside the municipal building in Thessaloniki on 18 September, causing minor damage. A group called Revolutionary Faction for the Overthrow claimed responsibility.
Spain	Authorities defused a bomb at the Basque Nationalist Party office on 2 September in Durango. The Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) or their supporters is suspected.
	On 5 September a bomb exploded in front of a bank in Vitoria, causing major damage. ETA is believed responsible.

Secret DI TR 98-010 October 1998

	On 24 September in Bilboa a group of hooded youths set a post office van on fire, causing major damage. <i>ETA</i> youth party members probably are responsible.
	causing major damage. ETA youth party members probably are responsible.
Turkey	A bomb exploded outside a Motherland Party (ANAP) office in Istanbul on 8 September, causing minor damage.
	On 9 September, armed Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) members attacked a village in Tokat Province, killing one person.
	On 15 September a landmine exploded in the Tere region, killing one soldier and one village guard. The <i>PKK</i> is probably responsible
	On 19 September in Istanbul, Revolutionary People's Liberation Front/Party (DHKP-C) members fired a rocket at the Fatih Security Directorate building, causing minor damage
United Kingdom	On 5 September a group of loyalists and nationalist supporters hurled Molotov cocktails and bombs at Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) officers in the center of Portadown, Northern Ireland, injuring two officers and causing major damage to a Catholic-owned bedding store
Latin America	
Colombia	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas bombed two hydroelectric plants and destroyed two power towers in Jaguas and Calderas on 13 September, leaving the San Carlos and San Luis municipalities without power.
	FARC guerrillas killed 70 cows and bombed three farms belonging to one family in Badillo on 16 September
	National Liberation Army (ELN) rebels killed three persons at a roadblock in Medellin and kidnapped six others on 22 September
Peru	On 23 September in Aucayacu, 50 Sendero Luminoso (SL) rebels bombed the municipal hall, destroying windows, furniture, and office equipment. The rebels left fliers behind criticizing the government and urging citizens not to vote.
Middle East	
Algeria	On 2 September near Medea, 14 armed militants attacked three farmers, killing two and injuring the other. The <i>Armed Islamic group (GIA)</i> is probably responsible.
	On 6 September near Baba-Ali, a bomb exploded under the Algiers-Affroun train line, killing two passengers and injuring another. The GIA probably is responsible.
	On 7 September a bomb exploded near Tiaret, killing five persons and injuring 11 others. The GIA is suspected.



On 13 September, Muslim militants slit the throats of at least 27 persons in an overnight massacre in Ain Defla Province. Two persons survived with serious injuries. The GIA probably is responsible.
A large bomb exploded on 18 September in a marketplace in Tiaret, killing 42 persons and injuring 125 others.
On 20 September in Aden, a bomb exploded on a crowded street, killing two persons and injuring eight others.
On 24 September, a timed explosive device detonated at a bus stop near the Mount Scopus campus of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, injuring one Israel soldier and destroying the bus shelter. The Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS) is believed responsible.

